

VOLUNTEER ARMY FATE IN DOUBT IN THE SENATE

Friends Fear Vote on the
Amendment to Strike
Scheme from Bill.

OPPOSE MILITIA ON FEDERAL ROLL

Lodge and Borah Warn Against
Reliance on National Guard
for Defence.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 4.—This country's national defenses go just far enough, Senator Lodge declared today in attacking the militia provisions of the army reorganization bill in the Senate, to insure the sacrifice of many noble lives should the country be invaded, and not far enough to insure in any way the defence or safety of the country.

Senator Lodge declared the Senate bill excellent, but inadequate. He urged a standing army of at least 250,000 men, with a real reserve, that could be quickly mobilized. He predicted that universal compulsory service must be resorted to sooner or later.

Senator Borah joined Mr. Lodge in attacking the amendment offered by Senator Lee, of Maryland, which would strike out the entire provision for a volunteer army and increase the limits imposed on the number of militia.

When the Senate recessed to-night friends of the bill feared a vote on this amendment, Senator Chamberlain stating that he moved to recess because of the absence of many Senators who would like to vote on the measure. The line-up is very close.

"We are about to put upon the national payroll," said Senator Borah, "250,000 civilians, who will remain in the community in connection with their business affairs and in the politics of the country, at the expenditure of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year. Of course, it will never be less, and if we are to judge the future by the past, it will increase from year to year with remarkable strides, a cost which will be accentuated by the interest and activity of a large number of men who, without charging any bad faith or improper motives, will nevertheless be interested in building up their strength and widening their power and accentuating their influence."

Breaking New Ground.
"We are breaking new ground, we are establishing a new precedent, we are making history when we put 250,000 civilians, the police force of the states, in touch with the national Treasury. It behooves us in establishing this precedent to know that it meets the test of the soundest judgment in the matter of preparedness. We may not sufficient dynamite in this preparedness programme to cause its entire destruction, because if it should be found that we have put into the programme that which is expenditure without return, a proper discrimination may not be made when the people come to pass upon it. That which is good and that which is bad may go together."

"If history and experience are worth anything, you cannot take a man, whatever his courage may be, and by calling him to an army once or twice a month at night, prepare him to meet the man who is a regularly trained soldier."

Cost Too Great.
"We cannot justify ourselves in incurring an expenditure of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year when the millions which will be essential and indispensable will be all that the taxpayers of this country can afford to pay."

"Not only have we the history of the country as to the failure of the militia to come up to expectations in conflict, but we have almost the unanimous concurrence of opinion on the part of those who have studied this question. We have the view of ex-Secretary Root, ex-Secretary Stimson, ex-Secretary Garrison and, as I understand, Secretary Baker, General Wood, General Scott and of all who have studied this question against the precedent which we are about to establish. May I read a single line from one of the President's addresses bearing on this question?" He said:

"You know, gentlemen, that under the Constitution of the United States the militia is under the direction of more than two score states; that it is not permitted to the national government directly to have a voice in its development and organization, and that only upon occasion of actual invasion has the President of the United States the right to ask those men to leave their respective states. I, for my part, am afraid, though some gentlemen differ with me, that there is no way in

which that force can be made a direct resource as a national reserve under national authority."

Militia and Politics.
Commenting on the power exercised by the Governor over the militia, which could be swayed by local politicians, Mr. Borah said that this was one conclusive reason why the militia could not be made a national force. "The Governor could disband them," said Mr. Borah, "as governors have done. But let me call your attention to another illustration, more deliberate, and, to my judgment, more interesting, for it indicates more thoroughly the trend of things. They had a great constitutional convention in the State of New York last summer, in which great lawyers and reputable citizens from all parts of the state were engaged in forming a new charter for the state. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported to that convention this provision:

"Nor shall any military tribunal exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while the regularly constituted state courts are open to administer justice." "The only fight made in the Constitutional Convention against that well established principle of American government was made upon the basis that it would interfere with or hamper or circumscribe or embarrass the National Guard of the State of New York."

Country Undefended, Says Lodge.
"At this moment this country is practically undefended," said Senator Lodge, "our defenses now go just far enough, if we were invaded by one of our modern, well equipped army, midable modern, well equipped army, to insure the sacrifice of many noble lives, and nothing else. They do not go far enough to insure in any way the defence or safety of the country."

As to our defence by land, what we need, stated broadly and simply, is that we should have a force sufficient to meet the first rush or attack of an invading foe, and to hold that long enough to enable us to call out our resources and train additional men. The lowest estimate of such a force as that is 500,000 men, and the one object that I think ought to be pursued is to see to it that we have that force and more, because we must allow for casualties and for the failure of our response in the organization already made."

"House bill is, to my mind, practically worthless. It really does nothing. The Senate committee's bill is a most excellent bill, it goes, it does not go nearly far enough, in my opinion. It is inadequate. I think we ought to begin with at least 250,000 in the regular army, and an additional force of 250,000 regulars. The next most important thing is to have reserves, or what you please to call it, a force that can be quickly mobilized and put in immediate cooperation with the regular army."

Predicts Compulsory Training.
"I agree that universal compulsory training is what we ought to have, and that the country must sooner or later come to it. What have we at present? We have a minimal army of 100,000 regulars. We have a mobile force of 25,000. We have a militia in which, in infantry, the prescribed strength is 120,000, and there were only 92,000 on the roll at the date of the last inspection. Of these men we can hope to get but a portion. If you double the militia, as this bill expects to do, you can count on 180,000. Your mobile force, if you double it, will be enlarged to 50,000, and this, with the militia will give us 250,000 men of a mobile force. You must have 500,000 more to meet the first attack of a well equipped invading army."

"I do not believe the great body of the militia, who are patriotic and public spirited, are desirous of crippling their sources of supply. I cannot believe that they would kill the clause in this bill which recognizes the Plattsborg camp. I also desire earnestly the volunteer provision, because I believe we can get something from that source."

PLANS AERO CORPS FOR STATE MILITIA

State Legislature Favors Strong
Preparedness Laws.

[From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, April 4.—Reorganization of the signal corps of the national guard is provided in a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Stivers, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Under the bill the corps is to contain radio companies, aero companies and telegraph detachments. The commanding officer of the corps is to be a major instead of a lieutenant colonel; the provision for four measures is struck out. The number of captains is increased from two to three, and the number of lieutenants from eight to eleven. A reduction is made in the non-commissioned officers.

Dr. John M. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, has sent out a circular letter to the principals of high schools and academies and the superintendents of schools of the state indicating the Slater-Welsh bills, providing for physical training in the schools and the establishment of a military training commissioner to be controlled by the State Board of Regents.

"No more important constructive legislation," said Dr. Finley, "touching directly the teaching in the schools has been presented in the Legislature since this session, and it is believed that if it is enacted, amply supported and effectively administered it will be of immeasurable benefit to the schools and to the state."

In both houses of the Legislature there is a strong disposition to favor preparedness legislation, and there is little doubt of the passage of the Slater-Welsh bills. The Assembly today passed the Kincaid bill providing for military training of detachments in communities where there are no national guard companies.

HUGHES WILLING, LEADERS DECLARE

Assurances That He Would
Accept Nomination Heard
on All Sides.

FIGHT NOW BETWEEN JUSTICE AND T. R.

Calvinizing of Hughes Talk Re-
garded as Move to Check
Roosevelt Sentiment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 4.—More definite statements as to the willingness of Justice Hughes to accept a nomination came from Republican leaders today than any that previously have been made. From all sides came a sudden flood of assurances that the justice would accept if the conditions were right. There was evident a strong desire to speed up the Hughes boom and head off the sentiment for Roosevelt which has made such notable strides in the last few days.

No authority was claimed for these statements regarding Justice Hughes, and it can be stated positively that he has authorized no such statements nor changed in any way the attitude he has held for months. It has long been accepted here that he felt the situation was such that he would have no right definitely to make impossible his undertaking of what circumstances might present as a patriotic duty. To-day's flood of assurances, coming apparently from the inside circles of the party, was evidently intended to spread this conviction and vitalize it into campaign work and Hughes delegates.

Crystallization of the Republican Presidential situation into a straight fight between Hughes and Roosevelt is now complete. No one pretends that any of the "favorite sons" has any chance at all except as a very dark horse and in most unlikely circumstances. The "sons" still are being used, but all pretence has been abandoned that they are for any other purpose than to hold the delegates until the leaders decide what to do.

Every political move made from now on is to be considered for its effect on the Hughes-Roosevelt struggle, and to-day's galvanizing of the Hughes talk comes under that head. The anti-Roosevelt men have been carried off their feet by the wave of Roosevelt sentiment which has followed the conference with Root and Lodge in New York, and this is regarded as the first answering move.

Strengthens the Hughes Campaign.
The spreading of assurances that the justice will accept the nomination strengthens the weakest part of the Hughes campaign. It is very hard, to the Hughes boomers, to find a candidate so vigorous as that of the Colonel with the name of a man who is keeping carefully out of the turmoil, and whose very acceptance of the nomination, if offered, is doubtful. If the public can be convinced that Hughes will accept a long step will have been taken in heading off Roosevelt.

Another move has been made in the same direction to-day, but less openly. Assurances have been passed to "the insiders" that Hughes is "right" on the main issues on which it is expected the campaign will be fought—the issues demagogued by Elihu Root in his famous speech. It has been another weakness of the Hughes boom that no one could state precisely where he stood on any issue that has arisen since he went on the bench in 1910. He has not appeared as a leader in any way, and the men who feel strongly on the questions discussed by Mr. Root, which are in effect the issues raised and formulated by Colonel Roosevelt, have naturally been turning toward the latter as a leader. The assurances along this line given to-day are calculated especially to win such men to the Hughes standard.

A little effort to the Hughes talk was brought here to-day by Henry Allen, of Kansas, a Progressive leader. Coming from a section where the pacifist, anti-preparedness sentiment is declared to be strong and to have cut into the Colonel's strength, Mr. Allen insists that Roosevelt is stronger than ever. He believes, he says, that the Roosevelt following is growing not only in his own part of the country, but in the East. His remarks silenced for a time those who were claiming that the Colonel could not hold on his new issue the strength he had in the West.

The assurances which are being given about Mr. Hughes are very circumstantial, though frankly based on the conviction of his individual supporters and not on any statement of his or belief. Mr. Hughes, his supporters say, is not at all likely to change the attitude

he has held so long. They declare that his refusal to become a candidate was made in entire good faith, and that he has neither ambitions nor desires looking toward the White House, but would rather remain on the bench.

Defend Hughes's Course.
On the other hand, the Hughes men defend his refusal to announce that he would not accept a nomination, pointing out that circumstances might arise which would make it an imperative duty for him to make the race, even at personal sacrifice and at the risk of the charge that he had dragged the court into politics. The appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the court, they declare, will make it impossible for the Democrats to use any such charge effectively against Mr. Hughes.

Justice Hughes, these leaders say, feels very strongly the importance of the issues which have arisen, both nationally and internationally, though his position has prevented his expressing his views. He is said to believe that the President's course with regard to the rights of Americans abroad has been weak and vacillating and has sacrificed the dignity and honor of the United States without excuse or recompense. He believes the Democratic legislation has been weak in many ways, and dangerous in some, and that as a result of the recent administrative and legislative course the situation of the country is extremely critical.

Justice Hughes believes, it is declared, that the people need only to know the facts to repudiate the Administration, and that it is essential for the welfare of the country that the Senator should face a vigorous and united opposition, and one able to carry into effect the mandate the people will give.

BREAD BILL HIT BY FOOD EXPERTS

Health Officials Say Measure Permits Use of Unwholesome Materials.

[From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, April 4.—If the Walker-Coffey bill becomes a law the doors may be thrown wide open for the perpetration of frauds on the innocent and unsuspecting consumer. This is the opinion of State Health Department officials, and they have so informed Senator Walker, whose bill is to come before the Senate to-morrow for final passage.

A joker masked away in the Walker-Coffey bill and clothed with words the meaning of which the untrained world might not suspect is responsible for this opinion of the officials of the Health Department. This joker provides that any substance commonly sold as food can be used in the manufacture of bread, if it is found to be safe and wholesome by the State Health Department.

No official action has been taken by the State Health Department on the Walker-Coffey bill, because it has no jurisdiction over foods, this being a function of the Department of Agriculture. High officials of the Health Department, however, whose opinion was sought frankly declared that they did not approve the so-called pure bread bill and that it should not be passed.

"This bill," one of the leading physicians of the Health Department declared today, "would legalize the use of potato flour, cornstarch and a number of other such materials as substitutes in the making of bread. The use of these materials would not necessarily be injurious to health, but it would be defrauding the public."

Here is the section of the bill which hides the joker:
"Section 243—D. Substances to be used in the manufacture of bread. Bread manufactured to be sold by the loaf shall be made from one or more of the following substances:

"Wheat flour, rice flour, corn flour, lard, vegetable oil, butter, sugar, malt extract, corn syrup, salt, yeast, water, milk, corn sugar, cereal flakes and any other substance commonly sold at retail as food."

It was stated at the hearing on the bill last week that it would prevent the use of additional calcium sulphate and ammonium chloride, which is part of a new process used by a large baking company. Physicians say this is not injurious to health, but if a large loaf were placed on the bread announcing this fact it would hurt its sale. The Walker-Coffey bill also provides that no materials of any kind shall be used which are poisonous or injurious.

HARTFORD GOES REPUBLICAN

F. A. Hagart Elected Mayor Over R. J. Kinsella, Democrat.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—The Republicans gained control of the city government at the biennial mayoralty election today. Frank A. Hagart was elected Mayor over Richard J. Kinsella, Democrat, by an unofficial plurality of 500 votes.

Approximately 15,000 votes were cast. The new Board of Aldermen will be composed of 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

WISCONSIN TURNS ON LA FOLLETTE

Senator Loses in Primary
Fight for Delegates
to Chicago.

PHILIPP MEN WIN; STAND FOR HUGHES

Michigan Returns Show Smith
and Ford in Close Race for
Indorsement.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, April 4.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, candidate for the United States Presidency, failed to win the delegation from his own state today, when the ticket headed by Emanuel L. Philipp, Conservative Republican Governor, carried the day for delegates-at-large, and won in at least six of the eleven districts. The Philipp men claim all except three of the districts, but the Progressive strength probably is too great in the upstate rural communities to be overcome.

The delegates elected, if the La Follette forces carried five districts, will be sixteen to ten against the Senator and the majority will be unpledged and ordered to remain so until a Presidential candidate is nominated.

The Philipp men are personally for Hughes, with the exception of two, who are for Root, but the entire conservative strength will act in the convention as a unit, to gain the best political advantage for the state.

The result unquestionably is a repudiation of the Wisconsin idea as promulgated by La Follette. La Follette made his campaign on the plea for Progressivism in state and nation. The Conservatives met him on this issue with the claim that the Progressives had proved themselves dangerous to the business welfare of the nation.

Followers of Governor Philipp are inclined to campaign for his nomination as Vice-President.

Detroit, April 4.—With less than one-third of the voting precincts in Michigan heard from, Senator William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, had overcome a large part of the plurality which Wayne and other counties gave to Henry Ford, of Detroit, in the Presidential preference primary yesterday. The Senator and the manufacturer were the leading candidates for the Republican nomination.

Returns completed early to-night, which include Detroit and Grand Rapids, showed Ford was leading by 1,619. The vote stood Ford, 23,319; Smith, 21,700; William G. Simpson, of Detroit, the third Republican candidate, had a small vote.

Woodrow Wilson was unopposed on the Democratic ticket.

Delegates to the national conventions chosen at district caucuses and the state convention are obligated to vote for the primary choice—at least on the first ballot.

Late returns from the thirteen counties which voted on the local option issue yesterday made it certain that prohibition forces increased the area of dry territory in Michigan. Baraga and Clare counties shifted from the wet to dry column.

Ingham County, which contains Lansing, the state capital, and which was considered the storm center of the election, gave the prohibitionists their largest majority, 2,415. The city of Jackson overcame a dry lead which the

rural districts piled up and Jackson County stayed wet by 479.

Indianapolis, April 4.—Indianapolis is crowded to-night with Republicans who are here for the state convention which will convene to-morrow afternoon. With the exception of the nomination for Secretary of State, there are contests for all the places on the state ticket to be named.

The situation over the selection of the four delegates-at-large to the national convention was clarified late today when Horace C. Stowell, of Anderson, a leader in the Progressive party in 1912, but who has returned to the Republican party, announced that he would not be a candidate for one of these places. Three of the delegates have been practically decided on in ex-Secretary James A. Hemenway, Secretary of State Fred A. Sims and Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is not unlikely that a Progressive will be chosen as the fourth man, and the person most spoken of is Edward C. Tener, of Anderson, chairman of the

Progressive State Central Committee in 1912. Ex-Governor W. T. Durbin says he may be a candidate.

Two delegates from each of the thirteen Congressional districts to the national convention will be selected to-morrow night, and these, with the delegates-at-large, will be instructed to vote for Charles W. Fairbanks for the nomination for President.

WHITMAN FOR LOCAL OPTION

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, last night made public the following letter he said he had received from Governor Whitman in reply to his letter of April 1.

"I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1 in regard to the third class city local option bill. 'Irrespective of the merits of the various bills before the Legislature, I am and always have been, as you know, in favor of submitting to a vote of the people in their various localities the question of whether they shall allow

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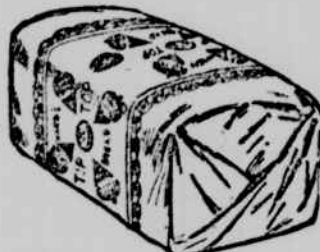
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"Yes, I know it sounds funny, but I can't help it. We're using oil heaters for the upstairs rooms—saves coal, you know—and we're all out of kerosene. I thought if you could spare me a gallon."

"Oh, how nice of you. I'll send Willie right over. Just a moment—what kind of kerosene do you buy? I hate to look a gift kero-

sene can in the label as it were, but—"

"What? SOCONY Kerosene. I might have known. That's the kind we all use. We've had so much trouble with other kinds. . . Thanks. Oh, yes, I know if it's SOCONY it's sure to be all right. Thank you ever so much. Good bye."

"Willie, Mrs. Henderson says come to the side door and she'll have it ready for you. Hurry, now!"

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